

DEC - 9 2005

For The Northern Mariana Islands
By _____
(Deputy Clerk)

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Plaintiff, Pro Se

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

ROBERT D. BRADSHAW

) Case No. CV 05-0027

Plaintiff

v.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN
MARIANA ISLANDS (hereafter referred to
as the CNMI); et. al.

Defendants

) PLAINTIFF'S ANSWER AND
) OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT
) FORELLI'S MOTION TO DISMISS
) OR QUASH FOR DEFECTIVE
) SERVICE PURSUANT TO FED. R.
) CIV. P. 4 AND 12(B)(5) AND
) INCORPORATED AUTHORITIES
)

) Hearing at 0900 AM, December 22, 2005

1. COMES now plaintiff to answer and oppose defendant Forelli's motion to quash or dismiss.

Introduction

2. While defendant's motion or accompanying notice contain some minor mistakes,

the primary problem with the motion is that it is contrary to law--both in the CNMI and Hawaii.

3. In terms of service by mail on Ms Forelli, there is a legal doctrine which governs much of service of process. It is "service on the agent is service on the principal." This doctrine governs plaintiff's service of process unless plaintiff is otherwise notified in advance by a party. Ms Forelli was served for CNMI USDC 05-0027 on Nov 4th (not Nov 2d as she states) in the exact same manner as when she was served in the ID USDC 05-0084.

4. Since MS Forelli had notice of this complaint being refiled on Saipan, she should have furnished plaintiff with notice that her employees or persons receiving her mail are not her authorized agents. She should have also instructed her employees or colleagues that they were not authorized to accept certified mail for her. She made no effort to address this issue with the plaintiff or otherwise; though she had prior notice from the Idaho case (05-0084) of what might happen. Thus, service on her by plaintiff seems to be proper and legal by Hawaiian law, as well as by CNMI law.

5. Ms Forelli's motion cites two alleged service requirements for 7 CMC 1104--"first" is that a certified copy of the summons and complaint be served upon the CNMI Attorney General (hereafter the AG), and "second" that a copy of the summons and complaint must "then" be served upon the defendant. The problem with these charges is that they are both totally wrong by the very words of the CNMI law.

6. The 7 CMC 1104(a) provides "service shall be made by leaving a certified copy with the Attorney General, who shall keep a record of each such process and the day and hour of service; **provided**, that notice of the service and a copy of the summons and of the complaint are served upon the defendant personally by any person authorized to serve

process in the place in which he or she may be found or appointed by the Court for the purpose; or sent by certified or registered mail, postage prepaid, with return receipt requested, by the plaintiff or the plaintiff's attorney to the defendant. The plaintiff or his or her attorney shall file an affidavit of service with the Clerk of Courts showing that copies of the summons and complaint were served or sent by certified or registered mail, and in the latter case, the return receipt signed by the defendant shall be filed with the affidavit. The service shall be deemed complete upon delivery of the required papers to the defendant outside the Commonwealth, personally or by mail as provided." Note the first "provided" above which the plaintiff shows in bold type herein. It will be discussed below.

7. Also note in 1104(a) that service is deemed complete with the delivery of the papers to the defendant and not to the AG or even the filing of the affidavit with the Court Clerk. Thus, the plaintiff may possibly violate the law by not ultimately leaving process with the AG (and could then be potentially subject to sanctions); but the service is complete once delivery of process is made on the defendant. Whether service is made on the AG or not, it will not affect the validity of the service. Like the later filing of the affidavit with the Court becomes evidence of the completed service, the same thing applies when the plaintiff "leaves" the process with the AG showing the date and time of service. It too becomes evidence that service was made and when it was made.

8. Section 1104(b) adds "After service on the Attorney General, **if** the defendant cannot be personally served by mail the summons and the complaint, and **if** by affidavit or otherwise the Court is satisfied that with reasonable diligence the defendant cannot be served, and that a cause of action arises against the party upon whom service is to be made,

or he is a necessary and proper party to the action, the Court may order that service be made by publication of the summons in at least one newspaper published and having a general circulation in the Commonwealth. Publication shall be made once each week for four successive weeks, and the last publication shall be not less than 21 days prior to the return date stated herein.” Note the two words “if” as set in bold type by the plaintiff. As a minimum, this after service on the AG in 1104(b) certainly follows or is after service in 1104(a) and not before.

Argument

9. The initial problem with Ms Forelli’s motion is that the subject respecting the AG concerns “process.” Oran’s “Dictionary of the Law” (p. 335) defines process “1. A court’s ordering a **defendant** to show up in court or risk losing a lawsuit; a **summons**. 2. Any court **order** that “takes **jurisdiction** over” (brings formally under the court’s power) a person or property. 3. A regular, legal method of operating.” The United States District Court for the District of Idaho’s “Pro Se Handbook” (p. 79) says that service of process is “The delivering of writs, summons, and subpoenas by delivering them to the party named in the document. Also referred to as ‘service.’” On service, Oran’s (p. 388-9) adds that it is “1. The delivery (or its legal equivalent, such as publication in a newspaper in some cases) of a legal paper, such as a **writ**, for an authorized person in a way that meets certain formal requirements. It is the way to notify a person of a **lawsuit**.” The bold types are as found in Oran’s.

10. Per these dictionaries, it is the summons which constitutes process and not the complaint. It is the summons or process which is dated and signed by the court clerk and authenticated with the clerk’s official seal. When the Clerk signs the summons, he certifies it.

It is the summons which is served as a notification of the lawsuit and the need to answer it. It is the summons which must be served by publication as cited in 1104(b) and not the complaint.

11. In section 1104(a), it is a copy of this certified process which is to be served on the AG by "leaving" it with the AG who shall keep a record of each such process and the day and hour of service. This is a virtual repeat of what happens with a return of service filed in a court "after" service is made on a defendant. The plaintiff serves the defendant and files an official certified copy of the process with the Court showing the date/time of service.

12. While some Clerk of Courts may keep copies of summons/process when first issued, many do not. The US District Court for Idaho does not keep a copy or evidently even any record of summons issued in a case (as the plaintiff knows from personal experience). The Clerk issues the summons and it becomes a part of the official file only if it becomes a part of the return of service. The same seems manifestly true with the AG. The AG has no need for a summons when issued. The AG's need surfaces when service is actually made and deemed complete (in order for the AG to keep a record of the service and when it occurred).

13. The AG's need for a duplicate of what is filed in court is brought out in the first sentence of 1104(a) which says that the AG "shall keep a record of each such process and the day and hour of service." Obviously, the AG will need this documentation on service "after" service is made (as is fully explained in 1104(a)) and not "before" service is made. In other words, the AG will keep much of the same type of data on service of process that the Clerk receives in the affidavit and return of service. Neither the copy of process left with the

AG or the affidavit filed with the Clerk define the procedure/action of serving the defendant which is delineated in the Section 1104(a) following the first use of "provided."

14. The first use of "provided" in section 1104(a) is manifestly clear enough that the service on the AG must be made after the service is completed and not before. Thus, the AG is served with the process to keep the record with date and hour "PROVIDED" that service was actually made as the rest of that paragraph clearly states. PROVIDED that service is actually made, a certified copy of process is left with the AG. If service is not made on the defendant, there is no requirement to leave a copy of the process with the AG or file an affidavit with the Court. The AG and the Court both get a copy of process only if service is made. Without service on the defendant, there is no process to be filed in Court or with the AG as such documentation would be essentially irrelevant and without legal meaning.

15. Even 1104(b) also allows that service on the AG comes after service on the defendant. This clause starts off with "After" service on the AG, "if" the defendant cannot be personally served by mail the summons and the complaint, and "if" by affidavit or otherwise the Court is satisfied that the defendant cannot be served, and that a cause of action arises, the Court may order service by publication of the summons (note, the publication is made of the summons or process and not the complaint). Clearly, the conditions of the two contingent ifs must be met before the state of "after service on the AG" can be reached.

16. Thus, "if" the defendant cannot be served and "if" by affidavit the court is satisfied of the need, then the Court can order publication. Then, following this service, the AG can be served/left with the completed process (along with filing the process and affidavit with the

Clerk of Court). This will allow the AG as well as the Court to have a record of the process and the date and hour when it was served.

17. Since the printed summons in the newspaper, when service is made by publication, becomes the summons; the case can be made that it is this printed notice in the paper approved by the Court that becomes the process in the case. Clearly, if the AG is to have a record of process, the AG, like the Court, would need a copy of the actual printed notice in the paper as the process to be left with the AG.

18. Per Ms Forelli's motion, the AG would be served with a certified copy of the process (the summons) before even attempting to serve the defendant. This would put a dishonest AG in the envious position of being able to tip off defendants and friends wherever located that they are about to be served process--if the AG so chose to do so. Note here that if the AG so chose to do so, she could then tip off defendants of pending service (the if the AG so chose to do so in the second clause must precede the AG's tipping off of people in the first clause which is similar to what is outlined in 1104(b)). But this is illogical in 1104 since the AG's need is supposedly not to tip off defendants about pending service; but rather to keep a record of service with the date and time of service. In cases against the CNMI or persons it will defend and litigate, it makes no sense for the plaintiff to have to furnish process to the AG even before the defendant is notified and served.

19. The only way the plaintiff can inform the AG of the needed fact of service is by furnishing the AG a return on the service of process after service is made. Hence, service is made and a record of that service is made by "leaving" a copy of the process with the AG. "IF" service cannot be made by mail and "IF" the court approves the need then service can be

made by publication. Once this service is completed, the plaintiff “leaves” a copy of the service with the AG as 1104(a) so states (along with filing it with the Clerk). Thus, the fact of service occurs when legal process is delivered to the defendant and not when it is left with the AG or filed with the affidavit to the Clerk.

20. If the court disapproves the service and service is never made, then there is no need for the AG to have a record of process and the date and hour when service was made (nor is there any need to file an affidavit with the Clerk). Obviously, service has to be made in order to leave a copy of the process for the AG to keep a record of process with the date and hour of service. There is no other option on this issue which will make sense and avoid total pandemonium and confusion.

21. Though the intent of the law is for the AG to receive a copy of the process after service on the defendant, the use of the word “leaving” in 1104(a) allow a person to conclude that the AG’s involvement only surfaces in cases where the plaintiff resides on Saipan. An off island plaintiff would not “leave” a copy of process with the AG (but could mail a copy to the AG). However, in reading the rest of 1104, there does not seem to be any restrictions on whether a plaintiff is on or off island. So 1104 is all inclusive for plaintiffs on or off island.

22. The next issue on 1104 is when is the return of process to be “left” with the AG? Perhaps the answer here is much like the case with many US courts where filing the return of service with the court is somewhat flexible in terms of dating. There is no dating requirement, per se, when a return of service must be left with the AG. Thus, there probably is some flexibility in meeting this need. In fact, it is highly likely that some plaintiffs never file or leave process with the AG as used on or off island under the CNMI laws.

Conclusion

23. The provisions of section 1104 seem clear enough that a plaintiff is to “leave” a copy of the summons/process with the AG after service is made on the defendant. Service is “deemed complete” when it is made on the defendant and not when it is left with the AG or filed with the Clerk of Court. The act of leaving the process/summons with the AG and filing it and the affidavit with the Clerk cannot alter or affect the reality of service which was made on the defendant. These after action events can only be used as legal evidence or proof that indeed service was or was not made on the defendant.

24. For the record, plaintiff did furnish the AG notification of this suit in early service of process/court filings on the AG for defendants Andrew Clayton, Robert A. Bisom, L. David Sosebee and Pamela Brown. Ms Brown, as the AG, was served at her office which certainly equates to service on the AG. Service on Mr Clayton was sent to the AG who accepted it, opened the package, read and inspected its contents before sending it back to the plaintiff. Service on the AG for Mr Bisom occurred when plaintiff filed a default motion in court and sent a copy of the motion to the AG. Service for Mr Sosebee occurred when plaintiff filed a motion for publication with summons in a copy served on the AG.

25. To whatever extent there is an element of notification to the AG in 1104 (though no such implication is cited in the law), it is a fact that plaintiff did notify the AG of this suit formally in these four instances. The AG was notified and served in order to keep a record of that such process and when it was served on the defendant.

26. In a follow-up mode, since the AG has brought this issue up with a wrong interpretation, plaintiff has proceeded to serve the court approved and certified copies of process/summons for all defendants on the AG as a courtesy measure.

27. As outlined above, completion of service occurs with its delivery of process on the defendant and not on the AG. Service on the AG does not affect the validity of the service made on the defendant. Service deemed complete on the defendant cannot possibly invalidate that service over the issue of leaving copy of process with the AG. Like the filing of the affidavit with the Court, the leaving of process with the AG becomes evidence or proof of the after-fact completed service.

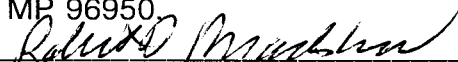
28. Since non service on the AG does not affect the validity of service on the defendant, and since the law in 1104 only makes sense and has meaning in the context that the leaving of a certified copy of process on the AG must occur after service is made on a defendant (so the AG can keep a record of the process with its date and hour), and not before, plaintiff respectfully asks the court to deny Ms Forelli's motion to quash and/or dismiss.


Robert D. Bradshaw. Plaintiff Pro Se

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 15th day of Dec 2005, I caused to be served a true copy of the foregoing document by US Mail Postage Paid to each of the following:

Jay H. Sorensen, c/o Shanghai, PO Box 9022, Warren, MI 48090-9022
The Attorney General, 2d Floor of the Juan A. Sablan Memorial Bldg,
Caller Box 10007, Capitol Hill, Saipan, MP 96950.


Robert D. Bradshaw, Plaintiff, Pro Se